# ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

NEW ADVERTISEM	ENTS WILL HE PO	UND UNDER THEIR
RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS:		
FIRST PAGE.	SECOND PAGE.	SECOND PAGE.
Testure Notices	Instruction	Dry Goods
Special Notices	Pianos	Ensurance
Wanted	Serving Machines	Jewelry
Want Places	Patents	Magnetic Powder
New Publications	Telegraph	Clothing
Amusemente,	Hardware	Medicines.
Co-partnership	Water Oure	THIRD PAGE.
Sales by Austion, or	For Sale	California
EIGHTH PAGE	To Let	Praceling St
Bearding	19 Lat	170700023
Financial	•	

PARISIAN PERFUMERY IN THE UNITED PARISIAN FERFUMERY I.

STATES.—Those in want of realy good Perfumery should call at the Wholesale Depot of the "PARIS Co." 26 Liberty-st. where they will find an article unequalled by any other house in New-York, either by "Genuine Farina!" or by any other so-called "Grauines." An article to be really cheap, should be really good, "Is the Company's motio. Call and examine." All the productions of the "Societé Hygianique & Paris," are there to be found, and there only.

THOMAS ANDREWS, formerly of 70 Washington at having withdrawn himself as an exclusive broker for Earle & Co has entered into a more extended Brokerage business on his own account, and is fully prepared to supply his customers as usual. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, be hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and refers, by permission, to the following firms:

Suydam, Reed & Co.
Earle & Potter.
Eider & Fainter.
Eider & Fainter.
M. A. Hoppock & Co.
Bunn & Herder.
B. H. Howell & Co.
Eimore and Zabriskie.
John Besson.
WHOLESA

HOLESALE
GROCERS.
C. & L. Dennison & Co.
Stillwell, Brown & Co.
Fuller & Wallor.
Co.
Snottwell & Doscher.
Williamson & Vall.
Smith & Barker.
M. H. Duckworth.
G. W. Brainerd.

John Besson.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Wm. Burger & Co.

H. M. Shieffelin & Fowler.

Israel Minior & Go.

John C. Morrison.

Greenleaf & Kinsley. Also to Edmund Driggs, Esq.

Office, at present, 33 Washington-st.

New-York, Jan. 13th 1851.

Steamboats and Railroads, and Steamships prepared for more freight or passengers as well as merchants, manufacturers, &c. who wantmore customers, may promote their object by advertising in the newspapers of other cities and towns of the country. It can be done effectively and thoroughly, in the heat papers, at V. B. Palmer's Agency, Tribune Buildings, and with dispatch.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY .-THE LAUGHING CHORUS.

Wheezing and sneezing,
Two neighbors together,
Began to exclaim
At the "horrible weather."
"Now raining, now snowing,"
"Now freezing, now blowing;"
Thus they talked with a sort of asthematical crowing,
Notunfrequently checked in the midst of their croaking
With this sort of chorus of coughing and cheking—
"Eh—hough—ugh! this phlenng;
Eh—hough—ugh! this phlenng;
Eh—hough—ugh! this phlenng;
With the W. Janvis 366 Broadway, and by druggists THE LAUGHING CHORUS.

Sold by Mrs. W. Jenvis, 366 Broadway, and by druggists

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP .- The

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.—The only medicine which has stood the test of experiment in all cases of pulmonary diseases; the only medicine of the kind that contains no calomel, opinm or any other deleterious drug; the only medicine that can be used with safety and advantage by consumptive patients and others suffering under that class of diseases generally thought incurable by it? Medical Faculty.

The elements of which this Syrup is composed are simple herbs and roots, the medical properties of which purify the blood, strengthen the system and give a healthy tone to the lungs and digestive organs. It operates upon the system, is mild yet efficacious; it loostens the phiegm, which creates so much difficulty when tight; it relieves the cough; it assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter, by expectoration, which if retained, produces consumption; it ripens the matter in an abscess or tubercle, and then casees its expulsion from the system, at the same time soothing the lirritated parts, healing the lascoration and producing a healthy action; it regulates the howest troublesome cough without injuring the system, as other medicines generally do.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is sold at \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. C. V. Cleckenea & Co. 31 Barclay-st. are the General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

E. H. Paylon, \$56 Green, which and 77 Minth-av.

NEW YORK CITY AGENTS.

RE, H. Payton, 656 Greenwich at and 77 Ninth-av.

J. & I. Coddington, 71.6 Broadway, and 303 Hudson-st.

E. Cook, cor. Allen and Grand sts.

J. M. Griffithe, cor. Delancy and Suffolk sts.

W. B. Crumble, 236 Bowery.

AS A PRESENT FROM A GENTLEMAN TO A LADY, the HOME JOURNAL is one of which the rembrance will be renewed every week, and it is unsurpassed as a gift in good taste. TERMS.—For one copy, \$2; for three copies, \$5, or for one copy for three years \$5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay, if you desire the numbers from the commencement of the SERIES FOR 1851. Office of publication 107 Fulton-at.

BLISS'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL GANDY.—Who would suffer with a Cough, Bronchitts, Influenza, when a remedy is at hand in B.1185 Cod Liver Oil.
Candy, decidedly the bear remedy of our time. Every-body knows the virtue of Cod Liver Oil, but it is like a "scaled book," to thousands of our citizens suffering under severe attictions of the throat, on account of its offensive taste and smell.—Dr. B.1188 has remedied all this in incorporating with a Candy, the Oil, and in such a manner as to completely disguise its taste, and still all its virtues are

completely disguise its taste, and still all its virtues are retained. But beware of counterfeits, and observe the signature on each package of the gentiles.

Price 25 cents a package. For sale at wholesale or retail, by A. B. & D. Sanos, General Agents, 100 Fullones; Toomas and Maxwell, 56 Williames; John Milhan, 103 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores, and 110 Broadway.

SPOTTEN'S COMPOUND COD-LIVER OLL CANDY.—The panting sufferer, exhausted by paroxisms of coughing, will find immediate relief from the use of Sror Ten's Con-Laven Ot. Candy.—The irritating matter which accumulates upon the mucous membrane of the thron TEN'S CON-LIVER OIL CANDY—The Irritating natter which accumulates upon the mucous membrane of the throat and oppresses the lungs, is brought up almost without an effort, and the organs of respiration lightened of their load, soon resume their healthy and regular action. This invaluable specific is made and sold by the proprietor, at 118 Bowery, at 25 cents per package, and by the agents whose names follow: Thomas & Maxwell, & Williams at and in Jersey City at 33 Montgomery at; Cook, corner of Grand and Allen sts; Mercereau, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth at; Coddington, corner of Hudson and Spring sta; Cook, corner of Broadway and Eighth-at; Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-st; Brooklyn; King, Broadway and John-st; and by Druggists generally.

GET YOUR PICTURE.—One of the most agreeable proofs of the untailing good results of industry and perseverance is visible in the immense business of Mr. Whiteheast the Dagurreotypist. This gentleman has a gallery in almost every city of the Union, in each of which be takes thousands of likenesses annually. The merits of the pictures taken at his different establishments consists in the closest induity to the original, an artisticle and unapproachable a rangement of posision, and a style and finish indescribably attractive. Mr. Whiteheast has been fortunate in securing the services of some of the best operations in the country. For evidence of this fact we refer our readers to his new rooms at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-st. These rooms are beautifully furnished, and appear more like private drawing-rooms than places for the transaction of business. We are sure that White-struckers Daguericotypes will soon be numbered among our greatest notabilities. GET YOUR PICTURE .- One of the most

THE GREAT REDUCTION IN the price of every kind of Dry Goods, by HITCHCOCK & LEAD REATER, 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st. has had the effect to fill their store with customers and they are selling off the halance of their spiendid Velvet Cloaks, Shawls, Sliks, De Laines, Merinoes ac. &c. at a rapid rate; and the ladies are perfecting their wadrobes at very small prices. Their stock of low priced De Laines and Calicocs is large, and the cheapest in New-York. Their Lace and Mustin window draperies are beautiful, while their woolen blankets, quilts, fiannels, gentlemens' furnishings &c. &c. are unsurpassed.

A Young Man may have all other requisite of a good education, and yet if he knows not how to wield the pen well, a mere ignoramus who possesses that accomplishment, will supplant him in the business world. Bearing this fact in mind, let all who are deficienting this respect visit Golphshirm, 289 Broodway. In his cheap classes a full course of lessons costs only \$250.

CIRCUS .- The splendid new act of Mons. TOURNAUE upon seven horses, entitled the Courier of St. Petersburgh, with the elegant equestrian feats of the fairy-like Mile. Rosa, will be repeated this evening. Joe Peniland the Clown, takes his benefit to-morrow evening. A superb pageant in the circle, comprising causels, elephants Arabian horses &c. &c. will be brought out next Mooday.

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMat.y Pills do not gripe, sieken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and re-tall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New York. Price 25 cenus.

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Complaint, Heache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Apo-tic and Indigestion. Dept. 146 Williamst. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists. 424 4wTuWThk.5.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL .-20 Fourth-av. near Astor Piace. Open daily for Ladies, from 8 A.M. to S.P.M.: for Gentlemen, from 3 to 5 P.M. Also on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, for ladies and gentlemen.

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- ANDREWS & Landriez, Tailors, 28 Broadway, make up the Finess Goods at the Lowest Prices for cash. n4 codMW&Sif

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers. Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan-st near the Park

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

FF Advertising.—V. B. PALMER, corner Third and Chestnut sts. Philadelphia, and at Scollay's Building, Boston, is the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune. General Committee of Democratic Whig

WAY HOUSE on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan-15, instead of Monday evening, according to adjournment WM. D. ANDREWS, Chairman pro tem. JACOB E. HOWARD, WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, Secretaries pro tem.

Young Men.—in consequence of preengagement of Rooms the above Committee will meet at the BROAD

Nothing heard of the Atlantic as we go to press.

Col. Benton .- The Evening papers of vesterday had a dispatch from Washington stating that advices had been received there from St. Louis to the effect that Col. Benton has actually been reëlected to the Senate. Our own correspondent states that Col. Benton's dispatches indicate that he probably will be reelected. This we take to be the truer story of the two.

## In Congress, Yesterday.

In the SENATE an impudent petition was received from Thomas RITCHE, asking to be let off from his Printing contract, or to have his pay increased fifty per cent. The joint resolution making Land Warrants assignable was debated and laid over, and the bill ceding the Public Lands to the State in which they lie, was the theme of speeches, Mr. Felch sustaining and Mr. WALKER opposing it.

In the House, the day was spent on the Cheap Postage Bill. An amendment providing for a two-cents rate on prepaid letters was rejected, 67 to 89; a rate of three cents, prepaid, was rejected; a rate of two and a half cents after July, 1852, was rejected; an amendment providing that the Post Office facilities shall not be diminished in consequence of any diminution of the revenue by reason of this act, was adopted, as well as an amendment charging pamphlets and circulars with letter postage; after this a uniform rate of five cents was adopted by 88 to 84; and then it was moved to amend by making this the rate for unpaid letters, which was adopted, and the question then came up on agreeing to this amendment as amended, pending which the House adjourned.

#### 'Union' Concern for Liberty and for Slavery.

The Constitution of the United States was established (says its Preamble) by "the People of the United States," to "establish justice," "secure domestic tranquillity" and "secure the blessings of LIBERTY to ourselves and our posterity." No hint is given in any part of it that the perpetuity or defense of Slavery was one of its objects. But in the IVth Article of said Constitution, and the same section, we find the following provisions:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privi-leges and immunities of citizens in the several States."
"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in conse-quence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from anch service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

According to the laws of the English Language "no person" is to be delivered up under this latter clause, but the intention of the framers doubtless was that every person so escaping and claimed shall be surrendered to "the party to whom such labor or service may be due"-such is the away with, and either a State tax or a Coungingerly wording of the clause-though how it is to be proved that a man owes another twenty years' work because he has already worked for him twenty years for nothing, we do not understand. But no matter: the intent is to deprive the man who runs away from working for nothing of any legal shelter or protection in a Free State, such as the laws of that State would otherwise give him. The framers of the Constitution evidently felt that the act that they intended to provide for would look ugly in plain words, so they rather hinted at than plainly expressed it. We make allowance for their commendable prudery, and take them as they meant.

- And now we ask the candid reader to scan closely the two clauses above quoted verbatim from the same section of the Constitution, and say whether that which favors Liberty should not be enforced by Congress as well as that which was intended to uphold Slavery ?

We challenge any man to show a line, a clause, a word, intimating that Congress, or the Federal Government any how, was expected or required to enforce one of these clauses more than the other. We defy any man to show that Congress was expected to pass laws and incur expenditures to enforce the Slavery clause and let the Liberty clause stand a dead letter.

Yet Congress does exactly so. While two stringent, despotic laws have been enacted to give full effect to the Slave clause, and all the power of the Government is put forth or held in readiness to enforce these severe laws to the utmost, no law has ever been passed to give effect to the clause favoring Freedom and Equality. though it is ostentatiously defied and insolently violated habitually in one-third of the States. Repeatedly have citizens of Free States been arrested and imprisoned in Slave States on no allegation or suspicion of crime, but simply because their color indicated that their ancestors (whelly or in part) had been stolen from Africa; and men so imprisoned are liable to be sold into Slavery to pay the expenses of their imprisonment, unless some one sees fit to redeem them by proving them free and paying the expenses made by imprisoning them. And this has gone on for years without a prospect of its mitigation. There are at this day clergymen as eloquent, able, pious and

esteemed as any other in the North-

Churches of Whites) who, if they were to feel impelled to travel and preach the Gosthe South, would certainly be exposed to imprisonment and sale as above, and would when Massachusetts sent one of her most honored and venerable White citizens to South Carolina to take proper measures to test before the Federal Courts (a majority of the Supreme Bench being slaveholders) the legality of this treatment of her colored citizens, he was compelled to flee or peril his life, although accompanied by his daughter, and though no man suspected him of aught but a purpose to establish by legal process the Constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens.

- We refresh the recollection of the Country with these facts, because we think the times demand their earnest consideration. We affectionately commend them to the Union and Safety Committee. If the Union is to be saved by a rigid observance of the Constitution, we insist that its provisions in favor of Freedom be regarded as well as those intended to uphold Slavery. Is not this fair?

#### Free Schools-Taxation.

We estranged some friends and lost a good many subscribers in the recent contest on the Free School question, but we could not quit the battle for that reason. Beside, we never had a doubt of the issue and knew that after it was over all the wounds and scars of the struggle would be forgotten in the benefits of the result.

Even those who most bitterly condemned the course of The Tribune in that matter must do us the justice to admit that all we contended for was the principle of Free Education for all the children of the State. We never thought, nor ever said that the existing law was perfect in its details; we agreed that the system of taxation ought to be amended; and stood ready to support any reasonable proposition which should make all right, equalize the burden of supporting the schools and quiet the opposition of the country. But that was not permitted. The principle itself was put in jeopardy, and with it the sure foundation of our republican institutions, and the popular intelligence and prosperity of the State. It was certain that if the majority of the people should vote to repeal the law there would be an end of Free Schools for many year to come. There was then no choice. The law must be sustained as it was, leavits defects to be remedied afterward. And thanks to the wisdom of the masses and the earnest efforts of the friends of the cause it was sustained.

Now, the victory having been won for Free Education, the time has come to meet the wishes of all those of the minority who are not hostile to the principle itself. That is the duty of the Legislature, either by adopting the suggestions of the Superintendent of Common Schools as set forth in his Annual Report, or by devising still better means if that is practicable. The propositions of the Superintendent strike us as altogether just and worthy to win the general approbation. He would have district taxation for the support of Schools done ty and Town tax substituted. If the former is fixed upon, provision must be made for equalizing the valuation of property by adopting a common and regular principle of valuation in all the Counties, or else each County must receive all it raises and no more; if the latter, each County should be required to levy on itself as a County twice the amount it receives from the State Fund, and also to levy an equal amount by tax

upon its several towns. But we agree with the Superintendent in preferring a State tax, and do not doubt that such will in the end be the view of the people. Let the expense of educating the children of the State be borne by the property of the State taken together, and no man can fairly complain that he has to pay more than his share of the cost. But while we are trying to arrange this business of taxation, let us see that it is done as it ought to be. For our own part, we cannot agree with the idea which the Superintendent puts forth, but does not favor, that the burden may be equalized by giving to each County exactly what it raises and no more. That does not meet the case; nor does it accomplish a reform which has long been needed, and for which no opportunity could be better than the present.

It is necessary that the valuation of taxable property throughout the State should be made on one and the same principle. At present each County goes upon its own hook and assesses its property at an eighth, a third, or three-quarters of its real value, as it may happen. The consequence is that in any distribution of money raised by a State tax different Counties fare most unequally. New-York City gets back only a little more than a third of what it pays, Dutchess about twothirds, Kings about half, Westchester about five-eighths, &c, while Allegany, Chenango, Delaware, St. Lawrence, Steuben and others receive from twice to five times the amount they contribute. Now this ought to be changed at any

rate, and we call upon the Legislature to change it now. Action must be had in the premises, and what action can be better than that here recommended? Let the blessings of Free Schools be accompanied by this additional improvement and every fair minded citizen must applaud the measure. There ought to be no inequality and

ern States (some of them settled over no jealousy between the metropolis and the rural districts of this great State. They are parts of one whole; their interests are pel to their ignorant, degraded brethren in one, their honor one, their progress and prosperity lie in one path. Why, then, should there be any desire to have almost certainly be subjected thereto. And either bear more than its own part of the public burdens? We cannot believe that such a desire is entertained by any considerable portion of the people in any section, or that the Legislature will in any manner suffer it to be gratified.

> But at all events, and under whatever fortune, let us cling fast to our Free Schools, and let the world know that in the Empire State the instruction of the mind shall forever remain as liberal and gratuitous as the warmth and light which bountiful Nature has provided for the body. So that this boon be safe, we can afford to put up with some passing inconveniences, sure that the ultimate good will far overbalance them all.

#### Musical.

There has been a great deal of music and a great deal of discord during the last few days. The past week came brilliantly in with the new Opera of STRAKOSCH and went brilliantly out with the Philharmonic Concert. The Opera Concert, however, went out not so brilliantly. A pleasant evening favored the attendance of a large audience justly attracted by the fame of the artists; but "unforeseen circumstances" sat Sphynx-like at the iron gates of Tripler Hall and did not remove the disappointment they created. On Monday evening of this week PARODI sang again in Norma at Astor place to a very large audience, and a scene occurred quite unparalleled, we fancy, in our operatic annals. The musical review of the week, ending Tuesday morning, will not, therefore, be unedifying. We shall begin at the end, however, and dismiss the discord the first, for unhappily it will still be the musical that are discordant, and the monotonous intensity of musical jealousies and the pertinacious presentation of those jealousies to the public, are only equaled by the public's pertinacious want of interest in

An opera concert was announced for Saturday evening at Tripler Hall for the purpose of presenting HAUSER the Violinist to an American audience. At this concert Paront was to sing and STRAKOSCH to play. It was injudiciously announced for Saturday evening, we think - because many who would have been glad to attend, were not willing to lose one of those Philharmonic concerts, as they were sure of hearing HAUSER on another evening. This Opera Concert did not take place, and a placard on the gate announced that for "unforeseen reasons" it was postponed. The reasons were, however, such as there is no cases for any musical man's not fore-seeing, namely, professional prides and jealousies. PARODI could not sing because by a serious schism in the Philadelphia department of the opera troupe, the manager was obliged to rush on to the City of Brotherly Love, mainly distinguished for bloody riots, and pour on such oil of healing as he could command. The unhappy manager had only stepped from a frying pan into the fire. It was Pandora's box again in this unpoetic town and age. For as he ran to put one back again the other leaped out and ran away with his patience and with his and her obligations to the public and with those of Messrs. HAUSER and STRAKOSCH.

In fact and in prose, PARODI declared that she would not sing with another Conductor than Mr. Maretzek-as she says in her card published on Tuesday morning in our columns-but as we heard, she did not wish to sing with a German Director, and when an Italian was offered, was appalled at the German Orchestra who would not play with an Italian Conductor! This sounds too good to be true, but it was a sparkling on dit of the evening. The fact is plain the Prima Donna did not choose to sing with another conductor or, as she says in her card, "my unwillingness to hazard the kind opinion the een pleased to form of my humbie abilities, by trusting myself to any one but a conductor to whom I have been accustomed." This is poor excuse for the disappointment of an audience, in fact for breaking faith with the public and for injuring the prospects of a new artist. which always are injured by such occurrences. We cannot find any reason at all in the statement for such conduct. Had it been her first night in America, the circumstance might have been regretted and excused. But when a singer has taken her place as PARODI has, and is no longer on trial, the case is entirely different, and her conduct should be so too. Had PATTI the right to disappoint an audience in so cavalier a manner, or BENEVENTANO, or LORINI? And yet they have all the rights that PARODI has; and if the public is to be at the mercy of artistic freaks, there will be very rapidly a loss somewhere, and an end of many things! It seems only fair to suggest to our really well-meaning and excellent Prima Donna that on Saturday evening it was not so much her own fame as the claims of HAWSER that were to be considered; and that unless he expressly desired such a postponement, artistic sympathy and natural feeling should have dictated silence and forbearance to her.

But if the discord was decided on Saturday evening, it was direful on Monday at the Opera. Norma was announced, and the house was full When Parodi entered it was clear that something was wrong. The opening chorus had been, as usual, not utterly perfect; there was evident uncertainty in many of the instruments; but still the whole went on tolerably well. During the prelude to Casta Diva, Norma advanced to the front and stood ready to begin, when an unfortunate born blew a little "boezily," as if it were confused over its score, and the delinquent received a sudden sharp glance from the Moon's Minion and Priestess. The aria advanced indifferently and provoked a good deal of applause; but when she commenced the final allegro, PARODI paused suddenly and addressed a few angry words to Mr. Maretzek, then proceeded with her part. The audience were silent for a moment, and there was then a good deal of applause; but evidently a very uncertain feeling pervaded the house whether they had been insulted or not.

An artist has no right, except under extraordipary circumstances, to interrupt the progress of a work-to destroy its artistic unity, and obtrude his personal pique upon the public, and those cir cumstances certainly did not exist that evening If the orchestra had been really bad, Mr. Maretzek a too intelligent and capable a director not to have corrected the fault at once. If it were only a little wrong, somewhat confused in the time or evenout of tune, the artist has no right to suspend the interest of the performance and publicly rebuke the conductor or the offender. He might as well angrily tear his dress because it pinched him, and did not allow him full sway of his limbs. It is his duty to submit to the inconvenience until he has left the scene, or to dispatch a private message to the proper person-in fact to obviate as much as possible all the difficulties and defects of his position, instead of exaggerating them and making them evident to the audience. We must strongly

protest, in our critical capacity, against this tacit assumption that the artist is solely to be considered and the audience treated at his pleasure. The audience on Monday evening was insulted and the artist should be made to feel that it knew it. If an audience is of musical discrimination profound enough to make an artist wish to do himself justice that the audience may be sincerely pleased -then certainly that audience has musical tact and perception enough to know when and where and whose the fault of a failure is, and artistic feeling enough to desire first of all the unity of a perform ance. If it is not such an audience, there is no excuse at all for departing from the scenic pro-

Beside, had the fault of the orchestra been nuch more flagrant than it was, has Mr. Maretzek deserved so public and caustic a rebuke? For im personally, as a conductor, there could have been no greater indignity than an angry censure addressed to him at the head of his orchestra, and its justification demands some more fatal fault than was apparent on Monday evening. But we have no desire to make more of this

speakin' in meetin' ' than it deserves, especially as PARODI has put forth a Card explanatory. We confess, however, that we find more card than explanation. The account given of a misapprehension on the part of one or two gentlemen in the orchestra in the duties expected of them, which I would regret to attribute to anything but errors to which we are all liable"roars, truly, as 'twere any nightingale, but will bardly satisfy those who were present. The simple fact is that PARODI was angry and took the most improper occasion for showing it and should have been told so by the audience. The audience, however, did not care to condemn, which we austere critics are always accused of being only too ready to do, and the matter has passed. But certainly we should have failed in our duty had we not put our protest upon record. PARODI sang all the better for her anger, and received the most emphatic appro-bation.

#### The Massachusetts Senator.

The old line Loco Focos in Massachusetts are straining every nerve to defeat the election of Mr-Sumner to the U. S. Senate. Their papers teem with arguments to prove that no 'Democrat' can consistently vote for him. They show that he is a Free-Soiler, that he is not in love with the late mea. sures of peace and compromise which have proved such a boon to the country, that he opposed the Mexican War and indeed has never agreed nor acted with their party.

Curiously enough the same papers rejoice in the election of Messrs. Boutwell and Cushman as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and anticipate great things from their administration of ' Democratic' rule. They seem to forget that those gentlemen were placed where they now are by Free Soil votes, and that there is another side to the bargain. The balloting yesterday, showed that their efforts are not without effect, and that if the bargain is cerried out, it will not be their fault. being elected, after which an adjournment took place. We presume that the business will be resumed to-day, and though it is not accomplished as speedily as was expected, we see no reason to suppose that it may not result in Mr. Sumner's election. Still his chance does not look so bright as it did day before yesterday.

# The Whig Almanac for 1851,

Contains the important Acts passed at the First Session of the THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Among these are the Fugitive Slave Law, complete : the Act for the Admission of California: relative to the Boundary of Texas; the organization of New Mexico and Utah; U. S. Laws and Judicial Sys tem for California, and a number of others to which frequent reference is desired.

The Whig General Committee for 1851. This Committee met last night at the Broad way House, and, on motion of Joseph M. Price, a Secretary of the last Committee it was called to order. He nominated SYLVANUS L. WARD of the Fifth Ward, for Chairman pro tem. who was chosen; Joseph M. Price (Seventh Ward) and Benedict Lewis were then appointed Secretaries

On the motion of John H. White, (First Ward,) was resolved that a Committee of pointed on each contested Ward, to report by Tuesday evening, when the Committee meets again. The Chairman announced the Committees

ON THE SIXTH WARD—AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Fourth Ward; George W. Palmer, Third Ward, and John H. White, First Ward.

NINTH WARD.—JAMES D. OLIVER, Fifteenth Ward; Joseph W. Mecks, Fifth Ward, and Daniel L. Pettee of the Seventh Ward.

Seventh Ward.

Sixteenth Ward.—Marcellus Eells, Twelfth Ward; James Kelly, Second Ward, and Charles S. Barberle, Nineteenth Ward.

Eightrenth Ward.—Matthew H. Chask, Seventeenth Ward; Morris De Camp, Eighth Ward, and John Carr, of the Tenth Ward.

The following is a corrected list of the Delegates who claim to be elected, the most of whom

were present: First Ward.—John H. White, J. Clitz Morrison, Robert

Were present:

First Ward.—John H. White, J. Clitz Morrison, Robert
Silvey, James Green and Robert S. Collins.

Second Ward.—James Kelly, E. J. Mercer, Gideon
Clifton, Wm Patten, Daniel P. Smith
Third Ward.—James E. Wood, William I., Shardlow,
Levi Folsom, George W. Palmer, Oscar W. Sturtevant
FOURTH WARD.—John Niles, Alex. Jackson, Jas. Hadson, Amos J. Williamson, Henry Topping.

First Ward.—Sylvanus S. Ward, John F. Rodman, Jos.
W. Meeks, James V. Rich, John McKimmin.

Sixth Ward.—Contested.—First Ticket.—Daniel A.
Webster, Abraham Florenine, Owen W. Brennan, Wm. E.
Robinson and William H. Sparks.

Second Ticket.—J. B. Taylor, John Hooper, Geo. W.
Williamson, John Boardman, Theophilus Bates.

Seventh Ward.—Chas McDougall, Morris DeCamp,
Andrew Bleakley, James Ackerman, Theodore Kelly.

Nixth Ward.—Chas McDougall, Morris DeCamp,
Andrew Bleakley, James Ackerman, Theodore Kelly.

Nixth Ward.—Contested.—First Ticket.—Henry J.

Raymond, Samuel Frost, Wm. Dunning, Abm. Van Norden, Robert Peterson.

NINTH WARD—(Contested)—First Ticket—Henry J. Raymond, Samuel Frost, Wm. Dunning, Abm. Van Norden, Robert Peterson.
Second Ticket—Daniel Ulimann, A. F. Pentz, A. L. McDonaid, Chas. S. Oakley, John Slosson.
TENTH WARD—J. H. Hobart Haws, John Carr, Samuel F. Estol, Baubabs W. Osborn, Horatio Reed.
ELEVENTH WARD—Peter Squires, Porter G. Sherman, Lewis H. Watts, Lewis S. Dod, Charles M. Simonson.
TWELTH WARD—Thomas Carnley, James H. Baldwin, William B. Stuckman, Marcelins Eelis, George B. Over.
THIRTENTH WARD—Edward Gollin, David A. Forbes, Samuel Atkinson. William H. Wright, John H. Briggs.
FOURTENTH WARD—Edward Gollin, David A. Forbes, Samuel Atkinson. William H. Wright, John H. Briggs.
FOURTENTH WARD—Chester Driggs. Sylvester L. H. Ward, Linus W. Stevens, James Van Norden.
FIFTENTH WARD—Chester Driggs. Sylvester L. H. Ward, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, William N. Blakeman, M.D.
Sixternth Ward—(Contested.)—First Ticket—Washington Smith, A. W. Bradford, Samuel Delamater, Geo-Merritt, John McIntyre.
Second Ticket—A. W. Bradford, G. G. Campbell, Richard Winthrop, Wm. Turner, C. B. Leete.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—John J. Herrick. Henry Snyder, Chas. G. Dean, Mathew H. Chase, George H. Franklio.
Eightenth Ward—Contested.)—First Ticket—Alon. 20 A. Alvord, Luther C. Carter, Jonas F. Conckin, Wm. H. Rudd, Christopher Y. Wemple.
Second Ticket—Alonzo A. Alvord, Moses Maynard, Jr. Joh L. Black, Charles H. Smith, John Newhomae.
Ninettenth Ward—John D. Hoyt, Charles S. Barberie.
After thus temporarily organizing the General

After thus temporarily organizing the General Committee adjourned over for one week.

### The Salling of the St. Lawrence. It will be seen by the following official an-

nouncement the frigate St Lawrence will sail for London on the first of February. All articles to go in her, must therefore be deposited in the Brooklyn Navy Yard before the 25th inst.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 19, 1851.

Sir: I should earlier have informed you that the frigate St. Lawrence has been ordered to transport to the Industrial Exhibition in London, the articles of American production designed to

She may be expected to be in readiness for the voyage by the first of next month, and to sail about that time from the port of New-York.

I ma, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) WILLIAM A GRAHAM.

PETER FORCE, Esq., Ch'n Ex. Com. Indus. Exh. Wash.

The Pittsburgh Coal is now used extensively by the Gas Works in Philadelphia. It is said to be superior for the purpose of manufacturing gas to any other coal in the country.

## Tribune's Special Dispatches

The Missouri Senator.

Col. Benton has telegraphic informs. tion which makes his election look probable, eventually.

## By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

For additional Telegraphic Dia. patches, see Sixth Page.

## U. S. Senator for Massachusetts.

Bosron, Tuesday, Jan 14.
The second ballot for Senator resulted in an choice, Sumner lacked six votes of election, being a loss of one on the first ballot. The House, without going into a third ballot, laid the matter on the table and adjourned.

## Arrival of the Pacific at New-Orleans New-Ori, EANS, Thursday, Jan. 9. The steamship Pacific has arrived with 400 pas

sengers from California. The Alabama at New-Orleans,

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 12.
The steamship Alabama is below with Vera
Cruz dates to the 6th and 63 passengers. Court of Appeals. No. 22 concluded; Nos. 153 and 154 argued together, but not concluded. P. M. session—153, 164 concluded; 169 submitted.

# The "People's" (or O'Rellly) Telegraph to

with increased energy.

New-Orleans. The People's Telegraph Line has again resumed operations to New Orleans, after suffering a total destruction from a sleet storm on the 4th ult. Scarcely a mile from Baton Rouge to Louisville, Ky. escaped injury to some extent, and miles of the wire were carried away by parties in whose way it fell. Business will now be prosecuted along the line from New-York to New-Orleans

The morning train from New York ame in contact with a yoke of oxen near Lane oro', killing both of them instantly. The drive of the train had a very narrow escape. The passengers sustained little or no injury! Rallway Accident.

The Souther- Mail.

Bal. More, Tuesday, Jan 14.
The Southern Mail is in News uninteresting.
There is still one mail one from New Orleans.

# Weather in the Country.

Wind from the north clear and cold. Pleasant

Wind from the north clear and cold. Fleasant

—Barometer faling.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 14—3 A M.

Weather mild and pleasant. Froze some during the night. Wind south-west. Prospect of more snow. Thermometer 36 above zero.

Syracusz, Tuesday, Jan. 14—8 A.M.

Snowed a little last night. Light wind from south-west. Clear and pleasant now. Thermometer 37.

ter 37.

Utica, Tuespay, Jan. 14-8 AM.

Wind from north-west, thermometer 37, becometer 29,660; cloudy; little snow fell last night.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 14-8 A.M.

Cloudy and very mild; wind south; thermometer 38.

TROY, Tuesday, Jan. 14-2 A.M.
Slight frost last night, but thawing again this
morning; light westerly breeze; thermometer 38.

Stamford—clear.

### Pric Line | January 14—8 f. M.
| Danaville—Weather clear and pleasant. Ther. 54
| Inaca—Clear, thaw all day 51
| Owego—Pleasant weather, no wind. 44
| Binghamton—Clear, sleighing nearly gone 38
| Honesdale—Quite warm, thawing all day.
| Newburg—Overcast all day, starlight night. |
| Plermont—Pleasant, wind fresh, no ice in River. |
| Port Jervis—Clear and warm. |
| Middletown—Warm and rather cloudy | January 14, 1851

# The World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 12. To the I ditor of The Tribune : Since my last letter, the Secretary of the Navy has officially informed the Executive Committee on the Industrial Exhibition, that the frigate St-Lawrence has been ordered to be in readiness to

sail from New-York on the 1st of February. This is important to those who intend to send articles to the World's Fair, as I am informed by the Executive Committee that they must all be

deposited at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard before the 25th inst. I have no doubt many articles will be delayed beyond that time, and consequently excluded

from the Exhibition. The British Commissioners. by their ill-advised resolution to receive no articles after the 1st of March, have caused great complaint both from English and American exhibitors. The Exhibition does not open till the 1st of May, and there is no reason why two months should be occupied in arranging the articles after their arrival. The Missouri exhibitors, who are sending on magnificent specimens of Lead Ore, will send them by the steamer, and many others will probably avail themselves of that mode of

EZEKIEL RICH of Wolfborough, N. H. has a variety of his inventions and projects which I wishes to introduce to the world at the Industri Exhibition. Some of these are rather novel and curious. Among them is "An original project for radically improving for common use the occfor radically improving for common use, the ocu-lar representation of English."

Mr. Rich's new alphabet has a character for each

distinct sound in the language, and several of marks to represent combinations of primary sounds. The signs all amount to 54.

sounds. The signs all amount to 54.

He has also a new, cheap and healthful article of food called Symphytum or Comfrey, of which extended accounts have been published in the extended accounts have been published in the Albany Cultivator and other papers. A radically remodeled system of apparel for both sexes; a new mode of furniture for lodging; an improved method of building barns, school houses, &c.; preparations for a driver to open a self-closing gate while sitting in his carriage; a method of ventuality water proof hats, boots, shoes, &c. are some of the important and useful projects he has in view.

Altogether, Mr. Rich is an original genius. Last, but not least, of his useful systems, is "the intro-duction of various kinds of proper business to be performed in visiting parties, &c. by gentlemen, especially, in the society of ladies, to prevent waste of time, vittating sports and mental diswaste of time, vittating sports and mental dis-quietude or vanity." It these plans could be intro-duced into Society, no doubt it would be vastly improved, and those who now consider the pro-poser as a visionary, would then acknowledge him a wise man. It is to be hoped that Prince Albert will recognize the vast importance of Mr. Rich's ideas, and compensate him for the labor and time he has spent in introducing them to the world.

Returns have just been received from Vermont. Among the articles from the Green Moun-tain State we notice corn husk mattrasses, brass spring trusses, flour, lime, marble, silk handker-chiefs slate pencils, maple sugar, bird's eye ma-ple veneers, a collection of Vermont Autumn leaves

and woods, cloths, &c. &c. Virginia will send ample specimens of her minerals, and five thousand copies of a pamphlet, descriptive of the soil, climate, &c. of the State.

This is done to attract attention to her resources

and advantages, and will probably attract many emigrants, who will thus become acquainted with ber character and present condition.

Something will have to be done to defray the expenses of Agents in London to take charge of

expenses of Agents in London to take charge of the goods when delivered from the National ship. Gov. HUNT, I perceive, recommends the appoint-ment of an Agent by the State of New-York, and this should be done by the Legislatures of all the States. The importance of this matter is fully shown in the letter of the Executive Committee to President FILLMORE and his reply, and I hope nothing will prevent our country from being well and fully represented and placed on an equal footing with other nations who have appointed Commissioners or Agents to attend the Exhibition.

Yours, respectfully, M. S. S.